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Crop Production

Release:
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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1960

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1948-57	1957	1958	Indicated 1959
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges	118,824	109,155	129,330	132,860
Grapefruit	42,798	39,780	43,790	42,800
Lemons	13,669	16,900	17,340	18,600

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH, 1960 CROP

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Harvested		For harvest	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1949-58	1959	Indicated 1960
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960						
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
Winter	27.1	26.3	20.6	155.0	152.3	146.3	4,190	4,005	3,014
	Acreage planted		Intentions	Yield per planted acre			Production		
Early Spring	25.9	25.8	27.8	134.2	121.9	---	3,490	3,144	Apr. 11
Late Spring	185.9	138.8	146.5	132.9	169.7	---	24,501	23,558	May 10
Early Summer	129.2	115.2	117.1	97.4	123.4	---	12,461	14,215	June 10

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1949-58	1959	1960	Average 1949-58	1959	1960
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
January	8,909	9,854	9,862	5,154	5,383	5,344

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Crop Reporting Board
CrPr 2-2 (2-60)
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1960

January weather averaged about par for the country as a whole despite killing frosts which struck most southern vegetable-growing areas. The most severe effects of the cold were in Florida where below freezing temperatures occurred daily from January 20 to 25, with killing frosts in all areas of the State on the morning of the 24th. Tender vegetables suffered severe blows in some areas but citrus escaped with little or no damage. The frigid blasts also struck Texas vegetable areas, retarding growth but not inflicting serious damage. The desert and other southern areas of California had freezing weather during early January which, along with rains, caused considerable damage to winter vegetables. The damage was mostly in the form of lowered quality.

Much of the Nation enjoyed above-normal temperatures during January, although mid-January temperatures dipped below seasonal averages for a short time in most areas. Snow fell in northern areas of the Nation but was not generally heavy except in spots. Irrigation water prospects are below normal in most northern areas but unusually good in the Southwest.

Total production of citrus for the 1959-60 season is expected to be 2 percent more than last year and 10 percent above average. Compared with last year the increase in oranges, lemons, tangelos, and limes more than offsets declines for grapefruit and tangerines.

The below-freezing temperatures in both Florida and California caused only light damage to citrus. Young trees in Florida suffered some defoliation while California had some loss of young trees. Fruit loss was confined mostly to California lemons since, in both States, damaged oranges will be utilized. Loss of lemons was partially offset by drought-breaking rains which improved growing conditions in California.

Winter potato prospects dropped 13 percent during January and are now 25 percent below last year--due entirely to frost damage in Florida. Harvest is over in the Everglades and in varying stages of development in other Florida areas. Harvest is half to three-fourths finished in California, where January frost killed vines but did no material damage to the potatoes. Growers of early summer potatoes intend to plant slightly more acreage than last year but 9 percent less than average.

Winter vegetable production is expected to exceed last year and average. Prospects on February 1 were 4 percent below a month earlier, due largely to late January freezes in Florida which dealt a death blow to some tender vegetables such as snap beans, sweetcorn, cucumbers, and tomatoes. Quality of other vegetable crops in the State and also in Texas and California was lowered. Warming temperatures near the end of January were favorable for replanting crops completely killed and for recovery of crops which managed to survive.

There has been no undue damage to fall-sown grains as snow cover was adequate for normal protection during the low temperatures except in the Central Plains area where some blowing occurred. Winter wheat remained dormant in central and northern areas and development was retarded by cold weather in the Southern Plains and southeastern areas. Farm work during January was about at a standstill. Severe weather in vegetable

growing areas and resulting lack of demand reduced the farm labor force below January a year ago.

The cold weather kept wheat dormant over nearly all of the Great Plains and eastern sections of the country Snow storms in the Central Plains and adjacent areas provided protection from the freezing temperatures and replenished soil moisture reserves. Heavy winds drifted the snow in some areas of the Great Plains and left winter grains bare but damage is light so far. On February 1 snow cover was generally light in most winter wheat areas. Some limited losses of wheat acreage occurred in western Great Plains from blowing.

While winter grains were planted somewhat late and have made only limited growth, moisture supplies are sufficient to provide a good spring start once temperatures begin to rise. In fact, some fields are "greening up" in the west-northcentral areas. Precipitation was somewhat lavish in western Kansas and most other former "Dust Bowl" areas with moisture supplies generally adequate for the time being.

Even though January was a generally normal month so far as average temperatures and rainfall were concerned, there were extremes in some parts of the country. New Mexico had one of the coldest Januarys on record. Parts of the Southeast had the wettest January in about 35 years. The cold, chilling temperatures were good for the peach crop in the Southeast.

The snow pack in the high elevations of the West is below normal except in New Mexico. The Utah-Nevada area area is still dry with Nevada wrestling with drought which has persisted for nearly two years. That area pins its hope on snowfall the next two months to provide necessary irrigation water supplies. Snow in the Cascades is not up to normal, particularly in the southern Cascades. Here also, snowfall during the next few months will determine the adequacy of irrigation water. January rainfall brightened dryland crop prospects in California and provided plenty of water to start dryland cropping activities.

Land preparation in much of the South and Southeast has been restricted by cold weather and wet soils. February 1 ushered in the usual cotton planting season in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. A few sorghum fields have been planted and other limited cropping activities have started in the Lower Valley of the State. Fall oats were browned in some areas by low temperatures but acreage losses are negligible.

Livestock are wintering in near average or better condition. Feed supplies are generally adequate even though the combination of snow cover and cold weather sharply increased supplemental feeding. Although most of the Nation is still in the grip of winter, there was a warming trend as January ended. Generally, the moisture situation for the beginning of the crop season is much better than usual, particularly in the traditionally dry areas.

January egg production was one percent less than a year earlier. The rate of lay per 100 hens was up from a year ago but layers averaged 3 percent less. Farmers now plan to buy 9 percent fewer chicks than last year. Milk production for January is estimated at 9,862 million pounds, or slightly above the total output for the same month last year and about 11 percent above the average January output.

CITRUS: The 1959-60 orange crop (not including tangerines) is estimated at 133 million boxes, 3 percent greater than a year ago and 12 percent above average. As of February 1 slightly more than one-third of the crop had been harvested. Production of Early and Mid-season oranges is estimated at 68.3 million boxes, 3 percent larger than last year, and 12 percent above average; all States except California have more than a year ago. To February 1 approximately 71 percent of the Early, Mid-season, and Navel oranges had been harvested compared with 60 percent a year ago. The Valencia crop for the U. S. is forecast at 64.6 million boxes, 2 percent more than last year and 11 percent above average. California is the only State in which production is expected to fall below last year. The U. S. grapefruit crop is estimated at 42.8 million boxes, down 2 percent from last year, primarily the result of a smaller crop of seedy grapefruit in Florida. About 48 percent of the 1959-60 grapefruit crop had been harvested by February 1, compared with 41 percent a year ago. Lemon production is forecast at 18.6 million boxes, 7 percent greater than last year and 36 percent above average. Estimated production is down slightly from last month as a result of a decline in California prospects. The early January freeze damage in California was only partially offset by beneficial rains which relieved drought conditions Florida's tangerine crop, estimated at 2.9 million boxes, is only about two-thirds as large as either a year ago or average. Harvest is about 90 percent finished. The Florida tangelo production is estimated at 550,000 boxes, 83 percent above last year and 82 percent above average. The Florida lime crop is estimated at 300,000 boxes, a 50-percent increase over last year. The crop is about 90 percent harvested.

Utilization of the U. S. orange crop as of February 1 totaled 48.4 million boxes, with 30.4 million boxes used for processing and 18 million boxes going to fresh market. This compares with 39.6 million boxes used to February 1, 1959 of which 23.4 million boxes had been used for processing and 16.2 million boxes used fresh. As of February 1 utilization of the grapefruit crop totaled 20.4 million boxes, of which 12.1 million boxes were used fresh and 8.3 million boxes went to processors. A year ago at the same date 17.8 million boxes had been utilized with 9.5 million going for fresh use and 8.3 million utilized by processors. Utilization of the lemon crop totaled 3.7 million boxes by February 1. Slightly more than half of the utilization had gone to processors.

A cold front moved into Florida on January 19 bringing the coldest weather of the season and lasting through the 25th. In many areas temperatures were well below freezing, but winds, extensive firing, and wind machines minimized damage to trees and fruit. Young trees were well banked and suffered little more than varying degrees of defoliation. Rains between January 29 and February 5 relieved earlier dryness which had made some irrigation necessary. Very little dormancy was induced by the cold weather because of a subsequent warming trend and rains. Light movement of Valencia oranges began the last half of January. Movement of Mid-season oranges continued heavy as of February 1.

In early January, California's citrus areas had several nights of freezing weather, and temperatures continued near or below normal until mid-month. Rains during the first half of January brought relief from the long drought, being particularly favorable for the Southern California citrus. Freezing temperatures killed some young orange trees, but fruit losses were negligible since any damaged oranges will be utilized. Lemons suffered more damage than other citrus crops, particularly to small fruit and bloom. This will probably result in a lighter volume in late summer and early fall. Freeze damage to the lemons was partially offset by the rainfall which will help sizing. Harvest of Navel oranges is proceeding rapidly in Central and Southern California, and is completed in Northern California. Valencias are fully colored in most districts and have reached maturity in some areas. Harvest of the Desert Valleys' grapefruit is increasing. Sizes are below normal but the fruit is well colored. There was no freeze damage. Condition of grapefruit in areas other than the Desert Valleys picked up following the rains.

In Texas, citrus developed well under generally favorable growing conditions. In the northwest section of the Valley new growth suffered slight damage from a heavy frost on January 21, but there was no damage to budwood or fruit. Harvest of oranges and grapefruit was active throughout January.

Arizona citrus suffered only slight freeze damage during January, which is not expected to affect volume.

Practically all of the Louisiana oranges had been harvested by February 1. A few Valencias will continue to move through February but this variety is of minor importance in Louisiana.

AVOCADOS: There was little damage to California avocados from the freezing weather of early January, although there has been some increase in the dropping of summer fruit because of frost injury to the stems. Harvest of the record Fuerte crop is proceeding rapidly and is expected to continue heavy through March and April. Some fruit may not be harvested because of market conditions.

POTATOES: The production of 1960 winter potatoes is forecast at 3,014,000 hundredweight, 25 percent below the 1959 crop and 28 percent below average. The forecast is 13 percent below the January 1 estimate, due entirely to the reduction in prospects in Florida. The cold and frost of late January caused considerable damage to winter potatoes in Florida. In Dade County, the oldest plantings were largely made and should show only a minor reduction in yield. Plantings that constitute the middle-age portion suffered the worst damage. Potatoes planted during the latter half of December are expected to make some recovery. The acreage in the Everglades is nearly all harvested and the small acreage in the Balm area was about 80 percent harvested by the first of the month. Harvest of the Fort Myers crop started about the first of February and in the Immokalee area digging is expected to start the latter part of February. The Immokalee acreage is in good

condition while at Fort Myers the condition ranges from poor to very good. In California, digging continued at normal rate during January. In Riverside County, where about one-half of the acreage is located, harvest is about three-fourths completed. No significant frost damage occurred during January. In Kern and surrounding counties, digging is over half complete and yields are better than usual. Sizes are generally somewhat smaller than usual due to the heavy set. Frosts in early January killed most of the vines in these areas.

Growers of early summer potatoes reported intentions to plant 117,100 acres in 1960, 2 percent above the 1959 planted acreage but 9 percent below average. Increases over 1959 are indicated in Delaware, Eastern Shore of Virginia, and California. No change from last year's plantings are reported for Missouri, Kansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. For the other States, growers intentions are for small reductions from the 1959 acreages.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,344 million eggs during January--1 percent less than in January 1959. Compared with last year, egg production was down 5 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the North Atlantic, and 1 percent in the East North Central. Egg production was above last year by 11 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the West, and 1 percent in the South Central States.

The rate of egg production in January was 17.0 eggs per layer, compared with the January 1959 rate of 16.6 and the January average of 14.8. All regions showed an increase in rate except the West, where it was down 1 percent from a year earlier. Increases were 5 percent in the South Atlantic, 4 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the North Atlantic, and 2 percent in the West North Central and the South Central States.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 314,819,000 layers during January, compared with 324,331,000 layers during January 1959--a decrease of 3 percent. Decreases from last year of 7 percent in the North Atlantic, 6 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the South Central States more than offset the increases of 5 percent in the South Atlantic and 4 percent in the West.

The number of layers on February 1, 1960 totaled 311,491,000, compared with 321,292,000 on February 1 last year--a decrease of 3 percent. This was the lowest number for the date since 1938. There were decreases in all regions except the South Atlantic and the West. Decreases from a year earlier were 7 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central, 5 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the South Central States. The number of layers were up 5 percent in the South Atlantic and 4 percent in the West.

The February 1 rate of lay was 55.3 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 54.7 eggs February 1, 1959. The rate was above last year in all regions except in the West North Central and the West. Increases were 4 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central, and 1 percent in the South Central. The rate of lay was about the same as last year in the West North Central States but down 3 percent in the West.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS: This year farmers plan to buy 9 percent fewer chicks than last year. Decreases of 16 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central, 13 percent in the East North Central, and 7 percent in the South Atlantic more than offset increases of 2 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the Western regions. Some differences between farmers' intentions as of February 1 and their actual purchases are to be expected depending on egg and feed price relationships and other developments during the remainder of the hatching season.

Farmers now plan to purchase 27 percent of their chicks straight run, 66 percent pullet chicks, and 7 percent cockerels. Last year they bought 25 percent straight run chicks, 68 percent pullet chicks, and 7 percent cockerels.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID
PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1						
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
1949-58 (Av.)	56,818	67,606	96,526	33,249	53,728	37,028	344,954
1959	53,130	60,845	87,428	35,402	46,202	38,285	321,292
1960	49,346	57,969	81,596	37,004	45,603	39,973	311,491
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1949-58 (Av.)	53.5	52.1	51.3	46.2	40.3	52.6	49.8
1959	55.7	56.5	57.5	51.8	44.5	59.5	54.7
1960	57.2	58.2	57.4	53.7	44.9	57.8	55.3
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS						
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Dec.1,1959 1/	51,319	59,201	83,792	37,317	45,988	39,866	317,483
Jan.1,1960 1/	50,969	59,224	83,275	37,716	46,934	40,034	318,152
Feb.1,1960	49,346	57,969	81,596	37,004	45,603	39,973	311,491

1/ Revised. Revisions for other months in 1959 will be included in a report entitled Monthly Egg Production to be released February.

Producers received an average of 29.6 cents per dozen for eggs in mid-January, compared with 30.7 cents a month earlier, and 36.6 in mid-January 1959. The mid-January price was the lowest for the date since January 1941. Price changes during the month were irregular. Supplies were ample to more than ample on the large sizes. The best demand during the month was for the smaller sizes. There was increased activity on the part of egg breakers during the latter part of January. A relatively good demand for under grades and egg-breaking stock tended to sustain the market, but a downward trend in prices developed at the close of the month.

Prices received by producers for all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-January averaged 16.3 cents per pound live weight, compared with 16.2 cents a month earlier and 16.7 cents a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 11.3 cents and commercial broilers 17.1 cents, compared with 12.8 cents and 17.4 cents, respectively, in January 1959. The supply of broilers and fryers during January was generally in good balance with requirements. The market for hens was steady throughout January and offerings were light.

Turkey prices in mid-January averaged 28.2 cents per pound, compared with 29.7 cents a month earlier and 23.9 cents in mid-January 1959. Trading in ready-to-cook turkeys during January was light, with main buying interest shown for fryer-roasters.

The cost of farm poultry ration in mid-January was $3.33 per 100 pounds --up 2 cents from a month earlier, but down 7 cents from a year earlier. The average cost of the broiler growing mash on January 15 was $4.69 per 100 pounds, compared with $4.67 a month earlier and $4.98 on January 15, 1959. Cost of turkey growing mash was $4.69, compared with $4.64 a month earlier and $4.93 in January 1959.

The egg-feed and farm chicken-feed price ratios on January 15, 1960 were less favorable to producers than a year earlier. The broiler-feed and turkey-feed ratios were more favorable than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES, JANUARY 1960 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	January average 1949-58	January 1960	State	January average 1949-58	January 1960
N.Y.	706	807	Ga.	92	100
N.J.	95	97	Ky.	153	160
Pa.	466	562	Tenn.	154	155
Ohio	401	412	Ala.	90	81
Ind.	267	265	Miss.	99	98
Ill.	383	354	Ark.	79	72
Mich.	398	415	Okla.	128	112
Wis.	1,227	1,448	Texas	236	227
Minn.	750	942	Mont.	36	34
Iowa	454	468	Idaho	98	126
Mo.	268	266	Wyo.	159	147
N.D.	109	118	Colo.	66	68
S.D.	92	99	Utah	55	62
Nebr.	158	147	Wash.	127	143
Kans.	177	157	Oreg.	76	76
Md.	111	124	Calif.	506	635
Va.	140	156	Other States	472	619
W.Va.	55	59			
N.C.	125	137			
S.C.	44	46	U. S.	8,909	9,862

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 1/ Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959	Equivalent tons Average 1948-57	1958	Indicated 1959
ORANGES: EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 2/						
Calif.	14,084	16,900	15,000	542,200	651,000	578,000
Fla., all	44,920	47,100	50,500	2,021,440	2,119,000	2,273,000
Temple	1,783	3,000	3,500	80,240	135,000	158,000
Other	43,137	44,100	47,000	1,941,200	1,984,000	2,115,000
Texas	1,200	1,650	2,000	53,980	74,200	90,000
Ariz.	492	270	500	18,950	10,400	19,200
La.	186	220	260	8,366	9,900	11,700
Total Above Varieties	60,882	66,140	68,260	2,644,936	2,864,500	2,971,900
VALENCIA:						
Calif.	23,697	23,300	20,000	912,300	897,000	770,000
Fla.	33,190	38,900	42,500	1,493,700	1,750,000	1,912,000
Texas	476	650	1,200	21,440	29,200	54,000
Ariz.	579	340	900	22,290	13,100	34,600
Total Valencia	57,942	63,190	64,600	2,449,730	2,689,300	2,770,600
ALL ORANGES:						
Calif.	37,781	40,200	35,000	1,454,500	1,548,000	1,348,000
Fla.	78,110	86,000	93,000	3,515,140	3,869,000	4,185,000
Texas	1,676	2,300	3,200	75,420	103,400	144,000
Ariz.	1,072	610	1,400	41,240	23,500	53,800
La.	186	220	260	8,366	9,900	11,700
Total, All Oranges	118,824	129,330	132,860	5,094,666	5,553,800	5,742,500
GRAPEFRUIT:						
Fla., All	33,970	35,200	32,000	1,358,800	1,408,000	1,280,000
Seedless	17,870	19,600	20,000	714,800	784,000	800,000
Other	16,100	15,600	12,000	644,000	624,000	480,000
Texas	3,800	4,200	5,800	152,000	168,000	232,000
Ariz.	2,604	1,870	2,500	84,550	60,800	81,200
Calif., All	2,424	2,520	2,500	81,040	84,800	83,500
Desert Valleys	919	620	1,000	29,870	20,200	32,500
Other areas	1,505	1,900	1,500	51,170	64,600	51,000
Total Grapefruit	42,798	43,790	42,800	1,676,390	1,721,600	1,676,700
LEMONS:						
Calif.	13,669	17,000	17,700	539,900	672,000	699,000
Ariz. 3/	—	340	900	—	13,400	35,600
Total Lemons	13,669	17,340	18,600	539,900	685,400	734,600
LIMES:						
Fla.	322	200	300	12,880	8,000	12,000
TANGELOS:						
Fla.	4/ 302	300	550	4/ 13,467	13,500	24,800
TANGERINES:						
Fla.	4,530	4,500	2,900	203,850	202,000	130,000

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For oranges harvest in California usually starts in early November of the year shown and continues into November of the following year. In other States harvest of oranges begins about October 1 and ends in early summer. Grapefruit harvest, for the California Desert Valleys and for all other States, begins in the fall and ends by early summer. Harvest of other California grapefruit extends from early summer of the year after bloom through September. California lemons are harvested from November through the following calendar year. Florida limes are picked mostly from April through December. Florida tangelos are harvested largely October through April. Fruit ripened on the trees but destroyed by freezing or storms prior to picking is not included. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested - or harvested but not utilized-on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. In 1958 estimates of such quantities were as follows: Oranges-California, Valencia, 190,000 boxes (7,300 tons); Tangerines-Florida, 200,000 boxes (9,000 tons).

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows--Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs. Tangerines: 90 lbs. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lbs.; other California areas, 68 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs. Lemons: 79 lbs. Limes: 80 lbs. Tangelos: 90 lbs.

2/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Not estimated prior to 1958. 4/ Short-time average.

POTATOES, IRISH 1960 CROP

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harv. Average 1949-58	Acreage harv. 1959	For harvest 1960	Yield per harv. acre Average 1949-58	Yield per harv. acre 1959	Yield per harv. acre Indicated 1960	Production Average 1949-58	Production 1959	Production Indicated 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	13.0	12.0	10.0	154	155	100	1,979	1/1,860	1,000
Calif.	14.1	14.3	10.6	157	150	190	2,211	2,145	2,014
Total	27.1	26.3	20.6	155.0	152.3	146.3	4,190	4,005	3,014

Seasonal group and State	Acreage planted Average 1949-58	Acreage planted 1959	Intentions 1960	Yield per planted acre Average 1949-58	Yield per planted acre 1959	Yield per planted acre 1960	Production Average 1949-58	Production 1959	Production 1960
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
EARLY SPRING									
Florida									
Hastings	17.9	21.5	23.0	160	125	---	2,854	1/ 2,688	April 11
Other	4.9	3.8	3.8	101	104	---	500	396	"
Texas	3.1	.5	1.0	49	120	---	136	60	"
Total	25.9	25.8	27.8	134.2	121.9	---	3,490	3,144	"
LATE SPRING:									
N.Car.									
8 N.E.Co.	14.7	13.2	13.9	124	140	---	1,812	1,848	May 10
Other Co.	11.4	6.9	6.6	74	80	---	842	552	"
S.Car.	10.6	6.5	6.5	79	83	---	836	540	"
Ga.	2.9	1.8	1.7	59	59	---	172	106	"
Ala.-Baldwin	19.3	12.0	14.0	97	120	---	1,842	1,440	"
-Other	11.8	8.7	9.0	47	50	---	547	435	"
Miss.	10.8	9.0	9.0	40	50	---	434	450	"
Ark.	13.7	7.6	7.1	50	59	---	680	448	"
La.	11.0	7.2	7.3	41	52	---	441	374	"
Okla.	6.2	5.1	5.1	48	58	---	300	294	"
Texas	11.0	8.0	8.3	46	62	---	498	496	"
Ariz.	5.3	7.8	7.0	225	250	---	1,189	1,950	"
Calif.	57.1	45.0	51.0	262	325	---	14,910	14,625	"
Total	185.9	138.8	146.5	132.9	169.7	---	24,501	23,558	"
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	12.2	9.0	9.0	64	70	---	768	630	June 10
Kans.	5.2	2.5	2.5	50	92	---	258	230	"
Del.	6.9	12.0	13.0	153	200	---	1,161	2,400	"
Md.	3.8	2.7	2.5	103	120	---	385	324	"
Va.-E.Shore	20.6	21.0	22.5	124	115	---	2,563	2,415	"
-Norfolk	3.8	1.9	1.7	97	90	---	375	171	"
-Other	8.2	6.5	6.2	64	70	---	527	455	"
N.Car.	12.6	8.8	8.8	65	85	---	810	748	"
Ga.	3.6	2.7	2.6	36	45	---	132	122	"
Ky.	18.2	13.7	13.5	58	65	---	1,040	890	"
Tenn.	17.6	13.0	13.0	57	70	---	999	910	
Texas	7.0	12.0	12.0	140	167	---	957	2,006	"
Calif.	9.5	9.4	9.8	265	310	---	2,488	2,914	"
Total	129.2	115.2	117.1	97.4	123.4	---	12,461	14,215	"

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Winter, Florida, 60; Early Spring, Florida, Hastings area, 188.

JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during January		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced during January	
	1959 1/	1960	1959 1/	1960	1959 1/	1960
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,292	3,031	1,885	1,916	62	58
N.H.	2,330	2,222	1,779	1,854	42	41
Vt.	918	853	1,835	1,913	17	16
Mass.	3,592	3,162	1,835	1,913	66	60
R.I.	433	403	1,810	1,872	8	8
Conn.	3,610	3,295	1,817	1,879	66	62
N.Y.	8,790	7,733	1,789	1,761	157	136
N.J.	12,612	11,709	1,479	1,562	187	183
Pa.	18,272	17,750	1,736	1,795	317	319
N.Atl.	53,849	50,158	1,712	1,760	922	883
Ohio	12,587	12,452	1,717	1,792	216	223
Ind.	12,342	11,780	1,767	1,835	218	216
Ill.	15,966	14,271	1,606	1,705	256	243
Mich.	8,596	8,324	1,724	1,755	148	146
Wis.	12,473	11,768	1,848	1,913	231	225
E.N.Cent.	61,964	58,595	1,725	1,797	1,069	1,053
Minn.	19,624	18,379	1,916	1,953	376	359
Iowa	26,590	24,393	1,872	1,882	498	459
Mo.	11,339	10,515	1,407	1,510	160	159
N.Dak.	3,119	2,943	1,463	1,538	46	45
S.Dak.	8,061	7,854	1,804	1,776	145	139
Nebr.	10,086	10,042	1,686	1,711	170	172
Kans.	9,140	8,309	1,569	1,606	143	133
W.N.Cent.	87,959	82,435	1,749	1,778	1,538	1,466
Del.	670	708	1,525	1,534	10	11
Md.	2,304	2,220	1,432	1,618	33	36
Va.	4,942	5,012	1,569	1,587	78	80
W.Va.	2,268	2,268	1,314	1,355	30	31
N.C.	10,292	10,029	1,491	1,593	153	160
S.C.	3,492	4,054	1,469	1,587	51	64
Ga.	7,772	8,476	1,674	1,683	130	143
Fla.	3,856	4,593	1,717	1,841	66	85
S.Atl.	35,596	37,360	1,548	1,633	551	610
Ky.	6,022	6,024	1,234	1,308	74	79
Tenn.	6,014	5,744	1,175	1,246	71	72
Ala.	5,458	5,301	1,376	1,476	75	78
Miss.	4,013	5,154	1,221	1,364	49	70
Ark.	4,112	4,268	1,395	1,345	57	57
La.	2,089	2,088	1,228	1,215	26	25
Okla.	4,770	4,390	1,333	1,290	64	57
Texas	14,194	13,300	1,358	1,352	193	180
S.Cent.	46,672	46,269	1,305	1,336	609	618
Mont.	1,359	1,326	1,621	1,618	22	21
Idaho	1,541	1,504	1,804	1,733	28	26
Wyo.	392	380	1,507	1,507	6	6
Colo.	1,614	1,475	1,482	1,471	24	22
N.Mex.	673	670	1,327	1,395	9	9
Ariz.	656	606	1,720	1,736	11	11
Utah	1,914	1,947	1,761	1,798	34	35
Nev.	108	108	1,348	1,426	1	2
Wash.	4,864	5,080	1,872	1,910	91	97
Oreg.	3,072	3,112	1,888	1,844	58	57
Calif.	22,098	23,794	1,857	1,798	410	428
West.	38,291	40,002	1,812	1,785	694	714
U.S.	324,331	314,819	1,660	1,697	5,383	5,344

1/ Revised.

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